

○ *New-England's Faction Discovered;*

C. D.

O R,

A Brief and True Account of their Persecution of the Church of England; the Beginning and Progress of the War with the Indians; and other Late Proceedings there, in a Letter from a Gentleman of that Country, to a Person of Quality.

Being, an Answer to a most false and scandalous Pamphlet lately Published; Intituled, News from New-England, &c.

Honourable Sir,

TO I have but very lately advised you of my Arrival, and given you some short and general Account of the State and Circumstance of Affairs in New-England, at the time I left the place; which I thought might have been sufficient, until I should have the Honour to wait on you personally; but having had the view of a certain Pamphlet lately Published and Intituled News from New-England, &c. pretending to give an Account of the Present State of that Country, and finding the same so very fictitious, false and scandalous, published out of a most wicked design to vilifie and traduce some Worthy Gentlemen, who have been better Friends to our Country, than ever the obscure Author thereof was, or knows how to be, and to amuse and perplex others: I could not forbear out of my Zeal for truth, and the love and value I have for the Peace and Welfare of my Country, to give you the trouble of this Letter, to discover the falseness of the pretended News, and the baseness and ignorance of the Author; who without great difficulty may easily be guesfed at, and known by his fruits.

And therefore it may not be amiss to acquaint you, that about two years since, one Mr. J. M. pretended Teacher of the Gospel in Boston, privately left that place and came for London, where of his own authority, he set up to be an Agent for the Country, and used all the art and subtlety he could, during the Reign of King James,

to indear the same into the affection of F. Peters, Mr. Brent, and Nevil Pain, undertaking as well for himself as us to subscribe to the taking off the Penal Laws and Tests, to support the Dispensing Power, and to satisfie his own malice and prejudice (without any ground or reason) conceived against the then Government of New-England.

This Man, as it was the Opinion of most sober and considerate Men when I left New-England, so I may very justly term the Author and Promoter of all our miseries, founded upon apparent and wittingly devised Lyes and Calumnies, carried on under pretence of Zeal and Piety, insinuated into, and imposed upon many of the common People, hurrying them into mischiefs and inconveniences now sufficiently seen, felt, and repented of; Him therefore, I will conclude the Author of the before-mentioned Pamphlet; the falsities whereof I shall now plainly and briefly detect, to prevent your self and others being imposed upon by him, as many of my Countrymen and others have too lately been.

And in the first place I cannot omit to take notice of his positive confidence to charge a Commission granted in due Form under the Great Seal of England, for the Government of one of Their Majesties Plantations, Illegal and Arbitrary; and that Government a Tyranny, which was by virtue thereof exercised with a thousand times more justice and lenity, than when under

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the pretended Charter, Administration, or Commonwealth Discipline, without any Authority for the same whatsoever, if the Author had been but as well acquainted with the Law, as he was with the Declaration he refers to, (and no doubt was the first contriver of) he would have been of another judgment, or at least have conceal'd it until the Opinion of his Superiors had been given therein.

2. That the War with the *Indians* was begun, as the Author there relates, or that it was ever affirmed by the *Indians*, that they were encouraged thereto by Sir E. A. is wholly false; for in the Summer 1688, when Sir E. A. went to receive and settle the Province of New-York, then annexed under his Government, it so happened, that a Party of about Nine French *Indians* fell upon an *Indian* Plantation at a place called *Spectaclepond*, near *Springfield*, on *Connecticut* River, and kill'd and carried away about Nine *Indians*, and after coming to a small Village on that River called *Northfield*, they killed six Christians, and being pursued, fled; the noise of these Murthers soon spread throughout the Country, and notice was given thereof to all the Frontier or Out-parts, advising them to be vigilant and careful to prevent Surprise by any strange or suspected *Indians*, and soon after this News came to *Saco*, (a Town and River in the Province of *Maine* above three hundred Miles distant from the places beforenamed called by that name,) Five *Indian* Men, and Sixteen Women and Children, who had always lived and planted on that River, were seized on, and sent by Water to *Boston*, some of whom were so old and feeble, that they were forc'd to be carried (when ashore) on others backs. On their arrival at *Boston*, the Lieutenant Governor and those of the Council there, examined into the cause of seizing those *Indians*, and sending them thither; but finding that no Cause was sent with them, nor any ground or reason to hold them in Custody, they returned them to the place from whence they came, to be set at liberty; but before they arrived there, the *English* near those parts were got to their Arms and Garrisons: Other *Indians* of *Ambroscogen* and *Kenebeque* River, hearing that those of *Saco* were seized and sent away;

forthwith surprized as many of the *English* in *Casco-bay* and *Kenebeque* River, saying, they intended no harm, but would keep them till the *Indians* were returned: Upon the Arrival of the returned *Indians*, they were sent unto, and a day and place agreed upon when both the *English* and *Indians* were to be set at liberty, and all to be composed; but the *Indians* not coming at the time appointed, the *English* waited not for them, but were not long gone ere they came, and by an *English* Man and two *Indians*, sent a Letter, to the next Garrison, importuning their readiness to deliver up the *English*, and to make satisfaction for any hurt or spoil done by them; who from that Garrison were Fired upon and ill treated, and not seeing how what they expected could be answered, some of them discover'd other *English* Men on a Neck of Land, near the place appointed to meet at, and endeavouring to seize some of them, were engaged into a Skirmish, where five of the *English* were killed and several of the *Indians* wounded, who presently after in rage killed two of the *English* Captives. In this manner, and no other was the War begun; whereupon two Troops of Soldiers were raised, and sent to the assistance of those parts against the *Indians*, with Provision and Ammunition necessary by those of the Council at *Boston*, and the *Indians* first mentioned to be taken, were again sent back and Imprisoned, and all in the absence of Sir E. A. Upon his arrival at *Boston*, and being informed of the above, and that such *Indians* were in Prison, a Committee of the Council was appointed to examine, and see what Grounds or Cause there was for their Commitment or Detainer, and the Committee reporting they could find none, those *Indians* were by order of Council set at liberty, to be sent to the place from whence they were brought if they desired it: As for the mischief said to be sustained by the Inhabitants there, it cannot be imputed to those *Indians*, for it was either done while they were in custody, or since the Rebellion and Subversion of the Government, from whence begins the date of our Miseries; and I have just reason to believe, the Author was too far concerned therein, as is evident by his directing of his Letters to *Simon Broadstreet* Esq; Governor

vernor of the *Massachusetts*, &c before it was possible for him to know that he was so, or could have any ground to believe he would be, unless he had contrived or directed it.

3. There was no endeavours used to keep the People ignorant of Affairs in *England*, nor were any Imprisoned for dispersing the Prince's Declaration; which was never publickly seen or known to be in *New-England*, till some time after the Insurrection: Tho I have heard, that one *Winfow* arriving at *Boston* from *Nevis*, about the beginning of April 1688, and pretending to shew to several Persons a Written Copy of the said Declaration, was sent before a Justice, and being examined about the said Writing, denied he had any such thing; and behoving himself contemptuously, he was committed to Prison; and the next Morning producing the same Paper to the Justice, he was discharged without any further trouble or proceeding; and this was all that was acted in *New-England*, relating to the Prince of Orange's Declaration; so that there was no grounds or reasons to stir up the People to Sedition, but only the ambitious deuises and wicked inclinations of their former Popular Magistrates and Members, to set up their old Arbitrary Commonwealth Government, that freeing themselves from the Authority of *England*, they might without fear of punishment, break all the Laws made for the encouragement and increase of the Navigation of *England*, and regulating and securing the Plantation Trade, as is sufficiently evident by the several Vessels since arrived from *Holland*, *Scotland*, *Newfoundland*, and other places prohibited by the Acts of Trade and Navigation.

And that such was their design, to rend themselves from the Crown of *England*, will appear by the free and open confession of some well knowing in that Conspiracy; who have since declared (before Witnesses of undeniable truth now here in *England*) that the design of seizing upon Sir E. A. and subverting Kingly Government in *New-England* had been long contrived and resolved on, and was to have been done the beginning of January 1688. and that those concerned in the late Revolution were

then to have acted the like parts, at which time was no account of the Prince of Orange's intention of coming into *England* known in that Land.

4. It cannot be said, that ever any unlawful Levies of Money were made upon the Subject under the Government of Sir E. A. for all that was raised in his time, was by virtue of a Law made and practised for about Fifty Years before, which was continued and confirmed by express command, under the Great Seal of *England*, for support of the Government, and was but a Rate of one Penny in the Pound, to be annually collected by Warrant from the Treasurer, which those who late-ly assumed the Government, tho without any Lawful Power or Authority, have so far exceeded, that for about Six Months management, they have caused seven Rates and an half to be levied; and I have since advice that they have ordered Ten Rates more to be exacted.

5. By the Acting and Proceedings of these *New-England* Reformers, it is easily to be seen, what regard they had to Religion, Liberty and Property; having now had the opportunity to make themselves Persecutors of the Church of *England*, as they had before been of all other that did not comply with their Independency whom they punished with Fines, Imprisonment Stripes, Banishment, and Death, and all manner of meer Conscience and Religion only: The Church of *England*, altho command-
to be particularly countenanced and encouraged, was wholly destitute of a place to perform Divine Service in, until Sir E. A. by ad-
vice of the Council, borrowed the new Meeting-
house in *Boston* for them, at such times when
others made no use of it, and afterwards prom-
ted and encouraged the building of a Ne-
Church for that Congregation, to avoid
manner of Offence to their dissenting Neig-
bors, which was soon compleated and finish-
at the particular charge of those of the Chur-
of *England*; whose number daily increas-
they became the envy as well as hatred of the
Adversaries, who by all ways and means pos-
sible, as well in their Pulpits as private Discou-
endeavour'd to asperse, calumniate, and

fame them, and so far did their malice and bigotry prevail, that some of them openly and publickly hindered and obstructed the Minister in the performance of the funeral Rites, to such as had lived and dyed in the Communion of the Church of *England*: And a most scandalous Pamphlet was soon after Printed and Published by *Cotton Mather*, Son of the beforementioned, *J. M.* intituled the unlawfulness of the Common-prayer Worship, wherein he affirms, and labours to prove the same to be both Popery and Idolatry, and several scandalous Libels both against the Church and Government, were spread and scattered up and down the Country, insinuating into the Common People, that the Governor and all of the Church of *England* were Papists and Idolaters, and to stir them up to Faction and Rebellion, for which the said *Cotton Mather*, and others, were bound over to answer according to Law; but was superseded by their Insurrection. And the Justices having issued their Warrant for the observation of the 30th of *January* pursuant to the Statute, the same was called in and suppressed, by Captain *Waite Wintborth* one of the Council, who in the Commotion, appeared the chief Man and Head of the Faction against the Government; which he twice swore to maintain and support, and tho at the time of the Revolution, most of the Principal Officers in the Government were of the Independent and Presbyterian Party, yet their malice and fury was not known to any of them, but only used and exercised against those of the Church of *England*, whom (as well the Governor as other Officers of the Government, and principal Members of that Church) they seized and most barbarously imprisoned. The Church it self had great difficulty to withstand their fury, receiving the marks of their indignation and scorn, by having the Windows broke to pieces, and the Doors and Walls daubed and defiled with dung, and her filth, in the rudest and basest manner imaginable, and the Minister for his safety, was forced to leave the Country and his Congregation, and go for *England*, the Persons Imprisoned were kept and detained, without any warrant, *Mitimus* or cause shewn, and several

of them had their Offices and Houses broke open, their Goods and Estates taken away, spoiled, and embezzled: And when application was made to the new assumed Authority, for the benefit of the *Habeas Corpus Act*, and other Laws made for the Liberty of the Subject, and security of their Property; the same was denied with this reason given amongst others afterwards there published in Print; that till the unhappy time of Sir *Edmund's* Government, the Laws of *England* were never used, nor any *Habeas Corpus* granted in *New-England*, and therefore not to be expected then; and about Ten Weeks after their Confinement, several of the Chief Officers were by the House of Representatives voted not bailable, for no other cause or pretended Crimes than for being employed by the Crown, having therein so faithfully and truly behaved themselves, that none could justly lay any Crime to their Charge. By this means many suffered Ten Months Imprisonment, and others less, being turn'd in and out of Goal, as the Arbitrary pleasure of their New Rulers should be verbally known: In their new Erected Courts, they have publickly declared, they have nothing to do with the Laws of *England*, and several of Their Majesties Subjects, have been not only Fined and Imprisoned, by the Arbitrary Will of the Magistrates, without any lawful Tryal by a Jury of their Peers, as the Laws of the Land direct; but for pretended Crimes sentenced to Death, without any lawful Authority or Legal Form of proceedings, and some of them Executed.

6. It is very true, that since the Imprisonment of the Governor, and alteration of the Government in *New-England*, the whole County of *Cornwall*, great part of the Province of *Maine*, and part of the Province of *New-hampshire*, are over-run and destroyed by the *Indians*; but the occasion thereof has been by that Insurrection, and the withdrawing of the Forces left in those Parts by Sir *E. A.* and deserting the Garrisons there, which was also the loss of the Fort at *Pemaquid*, and above three Hundred of His Majesty's Subjects, and notwithstanding the Malice of the Author can not

not be the least imputation on Sir E. A. who during the time of his Government, kept the whole Dominion from injury, save what was done at first by surprizal, as by every honest Man will be confessed, for what was done in releasing the *Indians* before mentioned, was not an *Act* of Favour but Justice, nor done by him alone, but with advice of the Council, and I can see no reason, why either the *Indians* or *English* should be Imprisoned, or Restrained of their Liberty without sufficient cause, or why if one *Indian* commits an Offence, all must be blamed or punished for it, tho they are things too often used and practised by our old Charters in *New-England*.

Neither were the numbers or quality of those *Indians* capable of doing such mischief, tho the follies and madness of the People since their Revolution, have encouraged and provoked many to be their Enemies, and increased their numbers, and no doubt given the *French* fair advantages to come into their assistance.

The Fort of *Pemaquid* was burnt by the *Indians*, and the Guns sometime after fetched from thence, by some of the Forces sent from *Boston*, and brought thither by them, so that what is mentioned about the *Dutch* Privateer is wholly false.

7. As to the pretended bloody Fight, said to be between the *English* and *Indians*, it was only after this manner: A Party of about three hundred *English* and Friend *Indians*, under the command of Captain *Benjamin Church*, being over-night landed at a Town called *Falmouth* in *Casco Bay*, in the Province of *Maine*, the next Morning early, a Party of *Indians* of about two hundred came to attack that place, who meeting with one *Anthony Brackett*, and his two Sons going to his Farm, a little distant from the Town, they Fired and Killed them, and by that alarmed the place; and thereupon a Party was sent to discover, who advised what they were, and that they were very near the Town; the whole number of Men being all called together had Ammunition delivered them, but by reason of the

unsizableness of their Guns and Shot, they were forced to beat their Bullets into Slugs, which made it late before they could March to the Enemy, who in the mean time had the opportunity to post themselves advantageously behind Fences, Hedges, Old Trees, &c. and in that manner they engaged; and after about two hours dispute the *Indians* retreated into a small swamp, and our Forces left them with the loss of Eleven Men, and Seven wounded, of which Five after dyed; but it was not known that one *Indian* was killed: And this is all we can brag of in that Service, which was only fortunate, in that the Forces were there, when the *Indians* came to attack the Place, which else probably they would have carried, tho it's believed, had our Forces been ready early to have attacked and pursued the Enemy, some greater advantage might have been gained, but by late advice I am informed that Place is also deserted.

There is little dependence on those we call our Friend *Indians*, for they are as great Strangers in the Eastern Country as the *English*, and will not travel or venture farther than they, tho, being used to the Woods, may be quicker fighted to discover the Enemy. You may perceive the fiery Zeal of the Author and his Correspondent, who will not admit of a charitable Expression or Character of his suffering Neighbours, but after they have been the cause of all their Miseries and Ruine, must expect no other comfort from them than to be accounted and termed Heathenish *English* Plantations; for which I cannot conceive any reason, unless that many in those Parts have been differently educated from those of *Boston*, and are of the Church of *England*, whose Forefathers, for that very cause only, were forced to remove so far to escape the lash of their Persecutors in the *Massachusetts* Colony.

8. We have no reason to brag of our Armies Pursuit after the Enemy, for it was never known that any Party last Summer went twenty Miles from our Settlements (or Place where they had done us mischief) after them, neither, according

ding to the methods taken, would it avail if they had; for tho they knew the *Indians* are in Arms, and taking all the Opportunities to attack and destroy them, yet no suitable Provision was made in our out-Towns and Frontiers for their Security and Defence; but after Advice given to *Boston* of a Town or Settlement being burn'd and destroyed, in about a Fortnights time an Army or Party of about two or three hundred Men would be sent to the Place to see if it were true or not, and whether the *Indians* did not stay for their coming; which Army of ours, usually abide thereabouts till they have eaten and consumed what stock of Cattle or Sheep the *Indians* had left, and then return home again:

That any Captives escaped from the *Indians*, affirm, that the *Indians* say, they are encouraged by some Gentlemen in *Boston* vigorously to prosecute the War, is mere Invention, and a most false and groundless Imputation, unless by such Gentlemen in *Boston* are meant *Foster* and *Waterhouse*, two of their own Party, who being of the Conspiracy to subvert the Government, sometime in *March*, about a Month before the same was put in Execution, loaded a Brigantine with Provision and Ammunition at *Boston*, and entered her for *Bermudas*, but sent her to the Eastward amongst the *French* and *Indians*, then in actual War with us, and furnished and supplied them therewith, when the Governor and the Forces were out against them and had reduced them to the greatest want and necessity both for Provision and Ammunition; and soon after the Revolution, that Vessel returned from those Parts with her Loading of *Bever* and *Peltry*, which was publickly known and talked, but no notice taken thereof, the grievous effects of which, the Country well knows, and are since very sensible thereof.

The two Captives that last escaped and came to *Boston*, related, that by the Service done by Sir *E. A.* the last Winter was Twelve-months, against the *Indians*, they were reduced to that necessity both for want of Ammunition and Provision, that in the Spring following they resolved to come in and surrender themselves

at *Mercy*, which they no doubt had done accordingly, if the Revolution at *Boston* had not happened, the Forces being drawn off from the Eastern Parts, Garrisons deserted, and they supplied with Ammunition and Provision from *Boston*, which was the only encouragement they had to renew and continue the War upon us, and has much increased the Numbers of our Enemies.

'Tis true, the *Mohawks* (tho a small) are a warlike Nation, and have been long Enemies to the *French* in *Canada*, and now in War with them; but that no ways affects us in *New-England* any otherwise than as it is some Diversion to the *French*; for those *Indians* that war against us are in a direct opposite part of the Country, remote from them, and can be supplied from *Canada*, *Port-Royal*, and *Nova Scotia*, altho those *Mohawks* endeavour to obbstuct it; and I could never hear any Offer made by them to that purpose, or that they would engage against our Enemies, for we never had any Acquaintance or Correspondency with them, to influence them to our Assistance, they being very remote from *Boston*, and always under the Government of *New-York*: but I have been informed by Letters from Persons of good credit at *Albany*, that when the Agents sent from *Boston* to treat with the *Mohawks*, and renew their Peace and Friendship with them, and desire their Assistance, proposed the same, the *Mohawks* replied, That it was unnecessary for them to come so far to renew their Peace, since to the *Indians* Knowledge, there had been no War between them, and that they had not only by Words, but by Action, manifested their good Heart to the *English*, particularly to *New-England*, since they had by means of the Government of *New-York* engaged themselves in the last *Indian* War, for their Interest, against the *Indians* their Enemies, by which means much Christian Blood was saved, altho but little notice of their Service has been taken by those who had the benefit thereof; that they were then in War against the *French*, and would not increase the number of their Enemies, until they certainly knew that those Eastern

Eastern Indians assisted the French against them. This is the sum and truth of that Negotiation, which cost us above four hundred Pounds Ex- pences, and what Advantage or Credit we are like to get thereby, all Men may judge.

We of New-England, (I find) are too apt to boast of what we neither understand nor have any assurance of, and build too much on mi- staken Notions and false Grounds, as in this Case of the Indians.

9. The Story about the *Mohawks*, Jesuits, and Eclipse of the Sun, has not been heard of or acted in any part of New-England, but, as I am informed, is an old Story taken out of some History of the Spanish Indies, and only inserted by the Author to enlarge his strange News, and fill up his Paper.

But it must be admitted, that with those *Mohawks* and other Indians several French Priests and Jesuits have dwelt and inhabited, and endeavoured to propagate their Religion amongst them, which is more than any of our English Priests or Teachers have done; for altho by the Piety of our Forefathers, considerable Sums of Money have been given, and a Corporation erected for the Evangelizing of the Indians in New-England, a very small progress hath been hitherto made therein; and now scarce any Endeavours or proper Means used at all for their Conversion, tho large Sums of Money are annually sent over and disposed of amongst the Brotherhood, on that pretence, which the Government, or those chiefly concerned therein, would do well to enquire after, now there are so many of that Country here capable to give an Account thereof, that so good and pious an Undertaking may be neither neglected nor per- verted.

10. It is too true, that great Devastations have been made in New-England by the Indians since the Revolution there, which those that subverted their Majesties Government have been and are the sole occasion of; and that the Fort of *Bennington*, a considerable Frontier next the French, hath been taken, the whole County of *Concord*, greatest part of the Province of *Maine*, and part of the Province of *Hampshire*, are de-

stroyed and deserted, besides other Mischiefs in the *Massachusetts* Colony within thirty Miles of *Boston*; the loss and damage of all which, when I left New-England, was not computed at less than one hundred thousand Pounds, besides the loss of above three hundred of their Majesties Subjects, and the whole Fish, Mast, and Lumber Trade, and all Out-parts forced to Garrison.

But that so considerable a Force (as is pretended) was sent out against the said Indians, is a Misinformation, for there was not one Man sent from *Connecticut* last Summer, nor had they resolved to be concerned in the War, tho much persuaded thereto by those of the *Massachusetts*: and when I left those Parts, and for some Months before, there was not a Soldier out; and they have reason enough to apprehend an Attack from the French as well as Indians, in the Spring, so soon as the Rivers are open, and the Snow off the Ground; which (by their present ill Management of Affairs, want of Authority, and the many Di- visions amongst them) they will not be in a posture to resist, not to defend and secure themselves and Country.

11. I did hear before I left New-England, that about sixty Men were ordered to march for *Albany* from the several Towns on *Connecticut* River; but whether they were to assist those of *Albany* against the French, or to reduce them under the Subjection of that Rebel *Lefler*, (who by the evil Instigation of those of *Boston* and *Connecticut* had usurped the Government of *New-York*, which those of *Albany* always refused to submit to, but continued as they were,) was a great Question, and can only be known by their Fruits and Service.

The base imputation, which the unworthy Author of that scurilous Paper would cast on Sir E. A. and other Persons concerned in Their Majesties Government, I think are not worth my taking any particular notice of, since both his, and their Actions do plainly shew them of whom he so speaks to be Faithful and Loyal Subjects: And from the whole scope of pro- ceedings in New-England; it is most plain that the

the late Subverters of the Government had no manner of regard to Their Majesty's Interest or Service, but when they had as far as possible ruined and destroyed the same, thought themselves obliged to endeavour their own Security and Preservation, which if His Majesty doth not speedily help by settling of the Government, and giving them further assistance from hence, they are not in a condition to maintain, but will endanger the loss of the whole Country; As is evident by the farther late advice we have of the *French* and *Indians* Incursions upon those parts, the loss of *Schenectade* a considerable frontier Town near *Albany*, and of several settlements on *Piscataqua* River, with about two hundred more of Their Majesties Subjects killed and carried away Captives, and the several

other Parties of *French* and *Indians*, we hear are out, designed to fall on other parts of that Country, and feared on *Albany* it self.

This Sir, is the true, tho miserable State and Condition of that Country, as can be particularly made appear whenever it shall be inquired into, and must pray your Assistance to endeavor a Redress of its present inconveniencies, and that we may obtain Their Majestys favour for a happy settlement, that so considerable a Dominion, on the prosperity of which, depends the Welfare of Their Majestys other *West-India* Plantations, may not be ruined and destroyed for want of Their Gracious Protection. Begging your Pardon for this tedious discourse, I presume to subscribe my self,

Honoured Sir,

Your Most Humble Servant,

C. D.

L O N D O N ,

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